

## COMMITTEE TO HEAR STILWELL

Carmony to Prosecute Before Judiciary Members on Monday.

## SENATE AS THE JURY

Carmony Will Take Case to Court if Bribery Is Found.

## HEARINGS TO BE PUBLIC

Accused Man Resigns From Committee and Will Not Sit in Senate.

ALBANY, April 3.—Senator Stephen J. Stilwell of the Bronx will be tried on the charge of extortion preferred by President George H. Kendall of the New York Bank Note Company before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Public hearings will begin on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Attorney-General Carmody as the prosecuting attorney.

The Attorney-General will see that the matter is presented to the court if the developments in the Senate investigation justify such action, he said tonight.

Senator Stilwell to-day resigned his place as a member of the Judiciary Committee and was excused from future sessions of the Senate pending investigation of Mr. Kendall's assertion that the Senator, as chairman of the Senate Codes Committee, sought \$3,500 from Mr. Kendall as a bribe for reporting a bill.

The Senate adopted the report of the Judiciary Committee recommending a course of procedure and then approved a resolution introduced by Senator George A. Blauvelt of Rockland county providing that the Judiciary Committee should report the evidence and a statement of facts to the Senate, that body to determine by a vote the guilt or innocence of Senator Stilwell.

Mr. Kendall himself probably will be the first witness. The investigation will be limited to the statements contained in his telegram to Gov. Sulzer, on which the Governor asked Senator Stilwell to resign.

The Attorney-General has asked for the records of all telephone calls between the Capitol telephone station and the office of Mr. Kendall. He also will receive affidavits from employees in the office of Mr. Kendall, it is said, listened when conversations between their employer and Senator Stilwell took place.

Edward N. Wilson of Syracuse and William T. Byrne of Albany will be counsel for Senator Stilwell. The Senator says he can prove Mr. Kendall's accusations false.

## Stilwell Has No Feeling

Senator John F. Murnaghan, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, discussed the Stilwell case at length with Gov. Sulzer and Majority Leader Robert F. Wagner of the Senate to-day, but what took place was not made public. When the Governor's attention was called to the fact that many legislators resent the attempt he made to get Senator Stilwell to resign before preferring the charges against him, Gov. Sulzer said:

"I take exception to no one for criticizing me. That is the privilege of every legislator. They can criticize any one they want to on the floor of the Legislature. I have no feeling over the criticism that have been made against me, and right here and now I want to say that I have no feeling in the Stilwell case. The matter was put up to me and I did my duty."

There was a split in the Senate on whether the full Senate or its Judiciary Committee should hear the charges. Both parties caucused, the Republicans conferring for more than an hour and the Democrats for three hours, and when some of the former attempted to amend the investigation resolution by providing that the Judiciary Committee should give a verdict after hearing the evidence, the Democrats and a majority of the Republican Senators voted the suggestion down, 37 to 7.

In talking of the Stilwell case Attorney-General Carmody said he would hate to be in his boots. He went on:

"This matter was first presented to me as the Attorney-General for the purpose of taking such action as the facts might warrant. Inasmuch as the charges were made against a State Senator I decided that the matter first should be presented to the Senate for such action as the Senate might deem proper. When it first came to my attention I turned the matter over to the Senate, stating that I would be willing to produce any proof in my possession. There my official duties end, and I am, however, at the service of the Governor or the Senate for any further service that I may be able to render."

As the Attorney-General, however, there is another duty imposed upon me. That is to see that the matter is presented to the courts if the developments in the Senate investigation justify such submission. I of course will await the determination of the Senate proceedings."

## Exciting Day in Senate

The expected action of the Stilwell case brought nearly every Senator to the Senate chamber early in the morning, and there was an air of excitement about the floor and galleries of the upper house. At 11 o'clock, the usual hour for convening the session, caucuses of the Republican and Democratic Senators were called separately.

It was said that Chairman John F. Murnaghan of the Judiciary Committee, who is in a ticklish place because he was appointed chairman over the head of Senator Stilwell, the ranking member of the committee, did not desire to take the responsibility of finally passing upon the charges, other members of the committee disagreed with him, declaring that if the committee heard the evidence it ought to decide the case. If the committee did not do this, they argued, then the whole Senate should hear the evidence and determine the matter for itself, as it must in the end after the Judiciary Committee gets through with the hearings.

The Republicans were the first to wind up their caucus. Nine of them favored having the committee conduct the case and take action on it. The others thought the full Senate should hear the evidence. At 2 o'clock the Democrats finished their deliberations and it was announced that they would vote to have the trial before the Judiciary Committee, which would report the evidence and a statement of facts without a recommendation in regard to Senator Stilwell.

After the committee's recommendation of procedure was read, Senator Stilwell asked to be allowed to resign from the Judiciary Committee so no member of the Senate would be embarrassed in voting on the mode of procedure to be adopted. When this request was granted by Lieut.-Gov. Martin H. Glynn, Senator Stilwell asked to be excused from the Senate pending the investigation, and this was permitted. Senator Carmody of Brooklyn took Senator Stilwell's place on the committee.

## Stilwell's Explanation

Regarding Kendall's declaration that there was no bribe to be discussed such as was referred to in Senator Stilwell's letter, Senator Stilwell declared to-day that the brief referred to was that filed with the Codes Committee by John G. Miburn as counsel for the New York Stock Exchange, and that it was this brief which Mr. Kendall wanted to explain to Chairman Stilwell, especially the following paragraphs:

"Mr. Kendall has shown a reckless disregard for truth and a readiness to resort to libel and slander that wholly discredits the character of his company's management."

"The charge has heretofore kept silent in regard to the libelous attacks made upon it by Kendall, deeming that the proper form in which to refute the charges made by him was the court in which the action of the New York Bank Note Company had been brought and that in the minds of all fair-minded men the form and manner of the charges would deprive them of weight."

Senator Stilwell also pointed out to-day that Mr. Kendall was wrong in his statement that there was no civil action to which Senator Stilwell's letter could have referred. Senator Stilwell showed that the Kendall bill which he introduced was amended by him at Kendall's suggestion by providing that the \$1,000 a day penalty in the bill was "recoverable in a civil action." This was the civil action to which Senator Stilwell referred.

## LEWIS WROTE FOR \$250

Kendall Gives Copies of Letters to Attorney-General.

George H. Kendall, president of the New York Bank Note Company, spent all day yesterday at his office with Deputy Attorney-General Franklin Kennedy. The two went over Kendall's story from start to finish with a stenographer.

George A. Field, vice-president of the company, who was on the wire when Stilwell called Kendall from Albany and discussed the alleged bribe, related his story to Kennedy, and his testimony was put down in an affidavit. Two other employees who listened to the same conversation by eavesdropping on the wire made affidavits bearing on what they heard.

The original letters and telegrams which Stilwell sent to Kendall are in the hands of Gov. Sulzer, but Mr. Kendall turned over to Mr. Kennedy copies of them, also copies of the letters he has sent to Stilwell.

All the facts bearing on the demand of Stilwell that Kendall give \$2,000 to have his bill forcing the New York Stock Exchange to list securities printed by his firm repealed out of the Senate committee and \$1,500 to have it reported out of the Assembly committee are public now, Mr. Kendall said.

He threw further light on the transaction, whereby he made out a check for \$250 to Samuel Lewis, Jr., revision clerk of the Senate. Mr. Kendall said that Lewis admitted to him in the presence of Senator Wagner and two other persons that he had cashed the check, handed the money over to Stilwell and that Stilwell retained half of it and passed the other half back to Lewis.

Mr. Kendall said the first draft of the bill was drawn by Stilwell. Mr. Field said that the final draft of the bill was drawn by himself and Lewis, with the assistance of two State-employed stenographers in Lewis's office in the presence of clerk and others employed by the State. Mr. Kendall repeated that Stilwell had demanded at first \$500 for drawing the bill and that he finally "came down to half that amount."

"On February 25 we went to Albany," said Mr. Field, "and met Stilwell. He wrote me a letter and at that time we were shown rough drafts of the bill, drawn up either by Stilwell or Lewis. Mr. Kendall wasn't satisfied with it, and he asked me to go with Lewis and help get it in shape."

Mr. Kendall produced copies of letters which passed between himself and Lewis. The first is under date of March 2, and signed by Lewis. It reads:

"Enclosed please find printed copies of Senate Bill 1183. Of course it has not been introduced in the Assembly. If you wish this done please advise me and I will attend to same. I might mention that I have not yet received your check for \$250 as agreed. If you wish anything further in regard to this bill let me know."

Before this letter had arrived Mr. Kendall wrote the following to Lewis:

"Yours of March 3 at hand. Many thanks for copies of the bills. On Feb. 27 I wrote you, enclosing check for \$250, addressed you at Albany as Senate revision clerk. The check was of the same date, numbered 5865 on the Equitable Trust Company. If you cannot find it let me know and I will have payment stopped and have another made out and sent to you."

Kendall received the following reply from Lewis:

"Received your check for \$250 yesterday and thank you for the same. Our letters must have crossed each other in the mail."

Mr. Kendall received another letter from Mr. Lewis under date of March 10. It reads:

"Our worst fears have been realized. Cuvillier did introduce bill, which is enclosed herewith. He simply said the account the papers and introduced the bill. Did you see this morning's Times? I think we can get over the Cuvillier handicap, though it may be hard. If you come up Wednesday don't fail to see me!"

## Assembly Passes Scholarship Bill

ALBANY, April 3.—The Assembly passed to-day the Blauvelt bill establishing 250 State scholarships, with \$100 a year for four years, to be awarded to five persons in each Assembly district of the State.

## AN INVESTOR'S CATECHISM

Q.—Why do Mortgages yield a higher rate with safety than any other investment?  
A.—Because, being worth at all times face and interest, in other words, not being subject to fluctuations, no quick market has been developed for them, so that they are not immediately convertible.  
Q.—Is not a good Mortgage salable?  
A.—Only after investigation as to the title to the property, the genuineness of the signatures, the character and value of the real estate, and the strength of the borrower.

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## SERVICE BOARD CUTS WATER POWER PROFIT

Energy Generated From Niagara Falls Made Cheaper to Buffalo Consumers.

ALBANY, April 3.—Reductions in rates charged for electricity and gas in the city of Buffalo are announced in decisions of the up-State Public Service Commission handed down to-day in the complaint of the Mayor as to electric rates and of the Buffalo Gas Company against the city as to charges for manufactured gas. This decision is of interest everywhere in the State where electric energy generated by water power is used.

The rates of the Cataract Power and Coldwater Company are reduced 28 per cent. from the existing schedule rates, with the exception of current sold to the International Railway Company. Under the prescribed rate the revenue for 1911, amounting to \$1,556,100.95, would have been reduced by \$307,311.

In the case of the Buffalo General Electric Company there is an average reduction of 25 per cent. upon the basis of the revenue of 1911. The revenues were \$1,204,008. The reduction amounts to \$291,901. The maximum rate for all lighting is 7 cents, instead of 9, as at present. For street lighting, as lights which have heretofore paid \$5 a year are to pay \$3.50 a year, and those which have heretofore paid \$7.50 a year will pay \$5.50 a year, with no reduction in incandescent lighting.

About one-third of the reduction in the General Electric case comes from the fact that the price paid by it to the Cataract company for electricity is reduced about \$90,000. In the gas case the commission made an order fixing a rate of 30 cents a thousand cubic feet as the charge to the city of Buffalo. The public generally pays \$1 a thousand cubic feet.

## ARSON PENALTY INCREASED

Sulzer Signs Soldiers' Badge and Two Insurance Bills.

ALBANY, April 3.—Governor Sulzer to-day signed the bills providing that a person who willfully and maliciously sets fire to the property of another, shall be guilty of arson in the second degree instead of in the third degree as at present. The bill providing for standard health and accident policies, and prohibiting discrimination, the bill authorizing the furnishing of economic badges to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the Spanish-American war, in the Philippine archipelago, and the Philippines bill permitting the Church Insurance Association to insure dwellings and contents owned by members of religious societies.

## BRYAN TO MOLLIFY BRAZIL

U. S. Lost Preferential After Valorization Suit.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—At the request of many New York exporters engaged in trade with South American countries, Secretary of State Bryan has taken up for consideration the failure of the Government of Brazil to renew the tariff preferences allowed for many years on certain American products exported to that country.

For nearly ten years Brazil allowed a reduction of 20 per cent on flour, type-writers, cement, coats, clocks, and various American exports of flour were valued at \$3,000,000 in a single year. Exports of American cement were large.

These tariff reductions were in recognition of rubber and coffee being admitted to the United States free. The failure to renew the preferences is thought to be due to the suit brought by Attorney-General Wickham against the Brazilian coffee valorization syndicate.

## CHURCH QUITS AFTER 108 YEARS

Bloomington Reformed on the West Side Is No More.

One of Manhattan's historic Protestant churches, great in its day and occupying up to the present one of the best locations on the island and holding property worth \$250,000, went out of existence yesterday when the last of its remaining members were transferred to other churches.

It was the Bloomington Reformed Church, dating from 1805, located on Bloomington Square in the upper West Side. Bloomington Church was formerly at Broadway and Sixty-eighth street, where at one time its pastor was the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, who left its pulpit to become a Baptist.

The action closing the historic place of worship was taken by the Reformed Church classis of New York, which is a branch of the Synod of the Reformed Church in America. A little more than a year ago the Collegiate Church lent to the classis for the benefit of the Bloomington Church \$25,000 to be used at the rate of \$5,000 a year. The Rev. William Wallace Ketchum of the Bible Teachers Training School was called to the pastorate. It was said yesterday that so far from being able to make both ends meet on \$5,000 a year, between \$11,000 and \$15,000 was expended in a little more than twelve months.

It was said yesterday that there had been voted to the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Ketchum, \$5,000 and freedom to look at once for a new pastorate. It was also said that the church will be sold either to some other religious body or to make way for an apartment house. The church is worth possibly as much as \$250,000, but there is a debt of \$100,000.

The final services were held last Sunday and last Wednesday night, and yesterday the last members were transferred mostly to the Broadway Presbyterian Church near by and to the Hamilton Grange Reformed Church. A Sunday school of 150 pupils will look elsewhere.

## MANY MORE WOMEN WANT WOMEN POLICE

Leaders in Charities and Corrections Praise Bill in Legislature.

## WORK MEN CANNOT DO

Protection of Girls Would Be Principal Duty for the "Blueshirts."

Views of women who asked the Assembly Cities Committee to report favorably the Lewis bill providing for the appointment of twenty or more women to the New York city police force have led many more women to express opinions urging passage of the bill.

Almost without exception the women's clubs favor the bill, while suffrage organizations, charitable and reformatory societies are of one voice in urging its adoption. The champions of the bill have come from both suffrage and non-suffrage ranks.

Sister Gertrude, superintendent of the House of Mercy at Inwood-on-Hudson, said:

"There are certain things women can do better than men. They can get better results from women under their supervision than men can. We are in favor of having women vested with police authority at moving picture shows and at dance halls to protect girls."

"It is quite patent that men cannot fulfill this function in such places with the tact or success that women can. The duty is essentially a woman's duty, just as it is a man's duty to look after men."

It is proposed in the Lewis bill to have the policemen dressed in plain blue uniforms of the same shade as those worn by the metropolitan police and to have the women stationed not only in dance halls and moving picture shows but in railway stations and at concourses where many men and women gather.

Mrs. Hazen of the House of Mercy, who is not a suffragette, is strongly in favor of women police. "They will be able," she said, "more readily to get in touch with girls who are in need of help, but who would not dream of going to a policeman with their trouble. It is a great mistake to suppose that men can deal with wayward women, and as proof of the fact that New York's policemen cannot do it I need only mention the fact that many young girls at our home have told us it was the plain clothes men of the New York force who figured in their fall."

"We have women probationary officers and secure them without any trouble. For that reason I feel no apprehension regarding difficulty in hiring women to do police work."

Mrs. Hazen says she feels particularly competent to judge the necessity of women police and the good they might accomplish by reason of the class of young women and girls she comes in contact with at the House of Mercy. It is her idea that very often where a policeman would be able to do nothing but arrest a policeman would be able to give a word of admonition and warning and thereby perhaps save the girl or woman from the stigma of prison.

"I strongly agree with the objects of the Lewis bill," said Mrs. James Griswold Wentz of 335 West End avenue. "There should be women to look after and arrest women when necessary, and it should not be imposed on any part of the duty of women police should be to arrest men. I have no doubt but that women police would be able to accomplish a great deal in preventing women from soliciting on the streets, whereas men are quite incompetent at such a task. There is many a young girl hanging on the edge of white slavery who might be saved by women officers, but would not think of appealing to men."

I believe there should be women police in the women's night court as well as in the moving picture shows and dance halls. As for the assertion that police women could not accomplish what it is intended they should, it should be remembered that when the idea of women wardens in our police stations was agitated the same thing was said. To-day no one familiar with the work of women wardens would deny the benefit they have been to wayward and unfortunate girls. In the same sense that common decency demands women wardens in the stations it demands women police on the streets."

The list of those who have declared themselves in favor of the Lewis bill is long. It includes among others Mrs. Edward Hewitt, 127 East Twenty-first street, who speaks for the Women's Municipal League; Mrs. P. Robertson Jones, chairman of the Yorkville branch of the Women's Political League; Dr. Anna Daniel of the Women's Information, which is connected with the Woman's Prison Association; Miss Alice Woodbridge of the same association; Inez Milholland, a lawyer and suffragette; Miss Edith Peiffer of the Women's Democratic Club; Mrs. Porter of the Woman's Prison Association; Dr. Jane L. Berry and Miss Farquhar, also of the Woman's Prison Association.

## Reverend Shooter Sentenced

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—James A. Brown, a discharged convict, who several weeks ago shot Melville Hanscom, a wealthy grocer, was sentenced to-day by Judge Davis to serve from six to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

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## IMPORTANT CHANGES IN NAVY

Trotting and Cone Will Be Affected by Daniels's Order.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Further changes in the important bureaus of the Navy Department are expected within a few months after the removal of Commander Philip Andrews as chief of the bureau of navigation and the order of Secretary Daniels that officers coming up for promotion must have had satisfactory sea service in the grade from which they seek advancement.

Commander Nathan C. Twining, chief of the bureau of ordnance, with rank of Rear Admiral, probably will go to sea soon. Lieutenant-Commander Hutch 1. Coo, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, with rank of Rear Admiral, will leave as present duty probably next month.

Naval authorities at Norfolk telegraphed to-day that they knew nothing of the reported charges against the captain of the naval cutter Neptune. An investigation is being made at Norfolk.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt left Washington tonight for Oyster Bay to attend the wedding of Miss Ethel Roosevelt.

## FILIPINOS TO WAIT ON WILSON'S STUDY

Ability to Govern Themselves Must Be Shown, President Tells Callers.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—President Wilson does not consider that he or the Democratic majorities of the two houses of Congress are committed to the enactment of the Jones Philippines independence bill, which provides for absolute independence of the islands in 1921. The President considers that the Democratic platform, which he accepts as his legislative programme, binds the party to granting absolute independence to the Philippines only as soon as it is evident that a stable government has been established by them.

He regards the date on which such independence should be granted as a debatable question. He is determined to deal with the Jones bill, setting a specific date, upon its merits. His attitude toward the measure will be determined by an investigation he purposes to make into existing governmental conditions in the islands and the capacity which the Filipinos have developed for self-government.

Since the election it has been generally assumed that the President regarded the Philippine independence legislation as the third great legislative problem which faced the Administration. It was thought he ranked this as next in importance to tariff revision and currency reform.

President Wilson told callers to-day that he intends to take considerable time to inform himself on the Philippine situation before he announces any definite attitude toward the islands. He said that Secretary of War Garrison has the same intention. Neither, he declared, regards his knowledge of the Philippines as anything like complete, and both are determined to supplement it by study and investigation before they make important moves in the Administration policy toward the islands.

## AFTER VAN RUCK SERUM FACTS

Navy to Investigate Alleged Tuberculosis Preventive.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Charles F. Stokes, Surgeon-General of the Navy, selected Medical Inspector E. R. Stitt to-day to go to Asheville, N. C., to investigate the serum which Dr. Karl von Ruck asserts will prevent tuberculosis in human beings.

Dr. von Ruck is not withholding details regarding the preparation or application of his treatment. Navy surgeons who have talked with Dr. von Ruck have been impressed favorably with him as a physician and bacteriologist.



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